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AND

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The Inhabitants of a Hickory Nut Hull.

BY JOHN HAMILTON, M. D.

While collecting Hickory-nuts last October the hulls or husks of several of the species were observed to be inhabited by some lepidopterous larvæ, and to ascertain their parentage, some of these hulls were thrown into a capped glass-jar and kept in my office.

January 8th, two ♂ specimens of a beautiful hymenopterous parasite appeared belonging, according to Mr. Cresson, to the genus *Pimpla*. On cutting open one of the hulls a nearly matured ♀ nymph was found in its host's cell, of which all that remained was the horny head; the long ovipositor ascended over the tip of the abdomen and extended along the centre of the back reaching the labrum. This example lay naked in the cell formed by the larva of the moth, having made no cocoon.

February 9th, two moths appeared, and another small, but beautiful parasite, which Mr. Cresson determined to be *Phanerotoma* (*Sigalphus*) *tibialis* Hald. (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 2d s., iv, 203) the larva of which forms a thick silky cocoon in the

cell of its devoured host, though three or four crawled out and spun up against the glass. This species has heretofore been known to prey on the larvæ of another Hickory Tortricid which feeds on the leaves, *Acrobasis caryæ* Grote, Papilio I, 13 and 14. It is much smaller than the *Pimpla*, which may be accounted for by the fact that the larva of the latter wastes none of its substance in forming a cocoon, and the perfect insect appears much larger than its host.

The moth was courteously determined by Prof. C. H. Fernald, and proves to be a Tortricid long known to microlepidopterists as an inhabitant of Hickory-nut hulls. It was first described by Fitch (N. Y. Agric. Rept. xvi, 459, 1856) under the name *Ephippophora caryana*, now *Grapholitha;* and again by Shimer (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. II, 394) as *Grapholitha caryæ*. The larva when full grown excavates a cell in the hull several times larger than itself, which it lines with a silky gum. It is then about .25 inch. in length, white, except a luteous head, and 16-footed. The pupa is pale clay colored, .20 inch. long, and has on the posterior margin of each segment a transverse row of erect teeth which enables it to move about its large cell with great ease. The anterior wing cover of the moth is dusky black, with a sprinkling of scales—golden, purple and blue, and a silvery blotch near the tip. Expanse .50 to .60 inch.

The nuts attacked in their earlier stages usually abort and fall, or fail to produce a perfect kernel. In furnishing these beautiful parasites nature has been very kind to the country and village boys, as without this protection Hickory-nut hunting would not often be one of their chief autumnal pleasures.

A full grown larva, while under observation, stepped from the table, but like its leaf-rolling kindred, it let itself down very gently by a suddenly improvised thread. This was rather a surprise, as it is not known to leave the interior of the hull voluntarily till it comes forth with wings. Some evolutionists may interpret this as proof of an ancestry that had business in the outside world.

In compliance with my request, Mr. E. T. Cresson has kindly furnished a description of the *Pimpla*.

[**Pimpla grapholithæ** n. sp.—♀. Head rufopiceous, smooth and shining; vertex, face and mandibles, except tips, fusco-testaceous; palpi and scape beneath white, remainder of antennæ black; thorax smooth and polished, mpunctate, fulvous or honey yellow; metathorax piceous; tegulæ white;

wings hyaline, iridescent, nervures brown-black, upper nervure of third discoidal cell bent downwards at about the middle, so that the cell is narrowed at base; legs, including coxæ, white; spot on coxæ and trochanters within, broad stripe on femora within, tips of four posterior tibiæ and of their tarsal joints, black; abdomen brown-black, rather closely punctured, segments 2–5 above with a rounded elevation on each side about the middle; segments 1 and 3–5 quadrate; segment 2 rather longer than broad; ovipositor as long as the body, honey-yellow, sheaths black. Length .40 inch.

♂.—More slender than the ♀; head, metathorax and abdomen jet-black; face with a fine whitish pubescence; all the abdominal segments longer than broad and clothed with a short, fine, whitish sericeous pubescence; basal segment above with a longitudinal central groove. Length .37—.40 inch.

Described from one female in collection Amer. Ent. Soc. from Missouri, and two males reared by Dr. Hamilton, as stated above. —E. T. C.]

NOTES ON LEPIDOPTERA.

BY HENRY SKINNER, M. D.

A SPHINX NOT KNOWN IN AMERICAN COLLECTIONS.—*Protoparce dalica* was described by Kirby in Trans. Ent. Soc. London (1877), p. 243. Locality Canada. There is a good figure of it on page 70 in the "Aid to the Identifications of Insects," Vol. 1, by C. O. Waterhouse. Dr. H. Strecker thinks this is an aberrant form of *P. rustica*, and such it will likely prove to be.

ARCTIA PALLIDA Pack.—Prof. J. B. Smith, in "Can. Ent." February, 1890, p. 35, says "the type of *pallida* is in the collection of the Am. Ent. Soc., where I have several times seen it. It is certainly not an *Arctia*, but perhaps nearer *Seirarctia*." The specimen in the collection of the Society was marked type on the authority of Mr. Aaron. He showed it to Prof. Packard, when he was here on a visit, who said he thought it might be his type. The specimen has a Pennsylvania locality label on it, and also Dr. Lewis' name. In the original description of the species Prof. Packard says, "I am indebted to Mr. Calverly for the loan of this fine, and apparently very rare species." Locality given is New York. The specimen in question, in my opinion, is an aberration of *Hyphantria cunea* of Drury, but it also answers to the description of *A. pallida*. Is *pallida* known to exist? has any one the species? Is our specimen the type?

In "Notes on Cuban Sphingidæ," Proc. Ent. Soc. Phila., p. 79, 1865, Mr. Grote refers to *Œnosanda noctuiformis* Walker, and refers to the specimens in the collection Ent. Soc. of Phila. which came from Cuba, and were presented by Prof. Poey, being No. 835 of his MS. catalogue. I have compared these with specimens in our North American collection labeled *Cautethia Grotei* Hy. Edwards, and can see no specific differences. If there is no difference between the Florida and Cuban specimens it seems likely that there is but one species inhabiting the West Indies and that Walker's type from San Domingo represents the same thing. If but one species is found in San Domingo, it will probably be found to be identical with the one inhabiting Cuba and Florida.

SOME SYNONYMY.—*Phyciodes ianthe* Fab., = *Acca hera* Hüb. Samml. Ex. Schmett. Band 2, figs. 1 and 2 ♂, 3 and 4 ♀ = *Eresia Texana* Edw., Pr. Ent. Soc. Phila., 2, 81, 1863, = *Smerdis* Hew., Ex. But. 3, pl. 5.

NOTES ON COLEOPTERA.

BY CHAS. LIEBECK.

While visiting some friends near Landisville, N. J., during the summer of 1888, my attention was directed to the damage caused by the common Rose bug, *Macrodactylus subspinosus* Fab., to the young grapes in their vineyard, situated about two hundred yards from their house. About the same time they planted a few rose bushes of the common free blooming variety in front of the house. In June, 1889, the beetles again made their appearance in large numbers, but showed a decided preference for the roses, not molesting the vines in the least. The bushes, at a short distance, appeared to be scorched, but a nearer view showed that they were being devoured by the beetles, and although the bushes had grown to a large size, bearing hundreds of buds and flowers, none seemed to have escaped their voracity. If others similarly afflicted would plant a hedge of roses in the vicinity of their vineyard it may prevent damage by this pest to their grapes.

TWO NOVEL BEETLE TRAPS.

During the warm days in the early spring of last year I was collecting Coleoptera in the fields towards evening, taking such

species as generally fly just before dark. I usually selected a piece of meadow-land with a bank of earth five or six feet high running through it, thus making it easier to see the insects against the horizon as they flew over. Accompanied by a white setter dog, I happened to glance at him while sitting by my side and noticed a number of specimens running along his back among the hair. I captured these, and laughable as it may seem, thereafter found it much more profitable to send him running along the top of the bank and act as a trap, than by the usual method. I took numbers of small Carabidæ, Staphylinidæ, Scydmænidæ, Pselaphidæ and Nitidulidæ in this way, which were evidently attracted by his white coat in the semi-darkness. A wide ditch, the surface of which was covered with a small floating water plant, a species of Lemna, served as the other trap. A large swamp-oak on its borders was very attractive at night to numbers of Lachnosterna, which, in returning to the ground in the morning, flew into the water, no doubt mistaking it for solid ground, where they staid until their sluggish movements met the eyes of a collector happening that way soon after, when they were immediately fished out and transferred to his bottle. Although a large number of specimens were taken, I believe, but two species were represented, *L. micans* Knoch. and *L. hirticula* Knoch.

NOTES ON ELATERIDÆ.

BY GEO. H. HORN, M. D.

In the Annales Soc. Ent. Belg., 1889, Dr. Candeze resumes his descriptions of Elateridæ in a "Quatrieme fascicule" of fifty-seven pages. The descriptions are brief, but ample, and concerning them he makes the following comment, which I translate:

"Entomologists have been often able to observe that it is not the longest descriptions which are the best. By too many details, in which one loses himself, and which apply definitely and very often to the specimen only which the describer had before him, it becomes impossible to figure to one's self the species which it is desired to recognize."

The following North American species are described:

Alaus canadensis. Allied to *myops*, but with the dark color of *melanops*. I have a specimen from Canada which responds fairly to the description, which seems hardly specifically different from *myops*.

Monocrepidius peninsularis. Compared by Candeze with *vespertinus*, and from the series in my cabinet, certainly a variety of it. Florida.

Heteroderes lantus. The species of *Heteroderes* were included by LeConte in Monocrepidius. From the description *lantus* is about the size of *vespertinus*, and of the color of *sordidus*. It is of the type (*fide* Cdz) of certain East Indian species, and I suspect requires further confirmation as a member of our fauna. Florida.

Dr. Candeze, in passing, speaks of the revision of Drasterius by LeConte in 1884 (posthumous), and says that the union of several under the name *elegans* seems "rigoreuse." It is probable that sufficient cause determined such action on LeConte's part.

Melanotus peninsularis. This is the species determined by LeConte as *clandestinus* Er. and distributed as such in all our collections. Florida.

Corymbites trunculentus. Black, thorax with ferruginous side margin; elytra ferruginous brown. Allied to *volitans* and *sagitticollis*. Long. 14 mm. California.

Corymbites urostigma. Brown, elytra with apical testaceous spot; third joint of antennæ long. Long. 13 mm. California.

Corymbites gracilis. Æneo-piceous, third joint of antennæ shorter than the fourth. This is, without doubt, *C. monticola* Horn, from the same region. N. California and Oregon.

C. floridanus. Closely allied to *divaricatus*, and differing in having the hind angles shorter and not divaricate. My examination of a specimen sent me led me to believe it merely a variety of that species. Long. 9 mm. Florida.

Asaphes Lecontei. This is a species which has long been in our cabinets unnamed, as I have never been able to satisfy myself as to the proper genus. It is of piceous color, elytra yellowish testaceous, the suture and border darker.

Sericus Behrensi. This is *Sericosomus incongruus* Lec., which Candeze seems to have lost sight of. The name is in his index as *Atractopterus incongruus*, but no mention of it occurs in the volume.

In addition to the above I desire to make known two interesting items furnished me by correspondents :

Megapenthes limbalis Hbst., is the male, and *granulosus* the female of the same species. Mr. M. Linell informs me that they have several times been taken in copulation by himself and others. Certainly, all the specimens I have seen confirm this, as the one is always male the other female.

Corymbites inflatus Say, is the male, and *crassus* the female of the same species. To Mr. Frederick Blanchard this information is due, and he has made the same observation here as has been made in the preceding species.

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LIST OF THE DRAGONFLIES (ODONATA)

Taken at Manchester, Kennebec Co., Me., in 1888 and 1889.

BY MISS MATTIE WADSWORTH.

(Continued from p. 37, Vol. I.)

22. **Cordulegaster maculatus** Selys.

1888, June 19, to July 11. 1889, May 15, June 6, 13, 22, 24. This species not very common, but several ♂ ♂ seen on dates mentioned flying directly over brook and following its course. Few ♀ ♀ observed.

23. **Cordulegaster obliquus** Say.

1889, June 29, one ♂, near brook.

Tribe III.—LIBELLULINA.

Subfamily 5. CORDULINA.

24. **Macromia transversa** Say.

1888, May 27, to July 10. 1889, May 15 to June 25. A very common species in woods, field and near brook.

25. **Epitheca Walshii** Scud.

1888, July 16, one ♂, near brook.

26. **Epitheca forcipata** Scud.

1889, May 29, one ♂, in woods.

27. **Cordulia semiaquea** Burm.

1888, June 15 to July 9. 1889, May 15 to June 28. A very common species in woods, near water and everywhere.

28. **Cordulia lepida** Selys.

1888, July 11, one ♀, near brook.

29. Cordulia libera Selys.

1889, June 6, one ♂.

30. Cordulia Uhleri Selys.

1889, May 18, 23, 25, two ♂, three ♀ taken. All near road.

31. Cordulia princeps Hagen.

1889, June 19, 24, one taken each day. Near road and brook.

32. Cordulia new? species.

1889, May 29, one ♀, near woods.

Subfamily 6. LIBELLULINA.

33. Libellula exista Say.

1888, June 15; July 7, 9. 1889, May 18 to June 25. This species quite common near woods and brook.

34 Libellula quadrimaculata Linn.

1888, June 19; July 8–11. 1889, May 15 to June 24. A common species in 1889.

35. Libellula pulchella Drury.

1888, July 7 to Aug. 2. 1889, June 25 to July 16. This species observed near water, woods, and in open fields.

36. Libellula incesta Hagen.

1889, June 18, 19, 22, 25; July 9, 16. But few of this species taken. Near lake, woods, and in road.

37. Libellula semifasciata Burm.

1889, June 21, one ♂; July 11, one ♂. Near brook.

38. Leucorhinia intacta Hagen.

1888, June 16, one ♂, in open field. 1889, May 25 to July 4. A very common species (1888) near brook, woods and road.

39. Leucorhinia proxima (Hagen mss.) Calvert.

1888, July 10, 11, 16. One ♂ taken each day, all near brook.

40. Diplax rubicundula Say.

1888, June 29 to July 30. 1889, June 28 to Aug, 21. A very common species everywhere.

41. Diplax vicina Hagen.

1888, Aug. 1 to Oct. 11. 1889, Aug. 3 to Oct. 9. This species also very common everywhere.

42. Diplax costifera (Uhler ms.) Hagen.

1888, Sept. 6. 1889, Aug. 2 to Sept, 14. This species quite common, but all taken were females.

43. Diplax new? species.

1888, Aug. 6, one ♂, five o'clock P. M., in field.

One or two specimens of each of the species mentioned in the foregoing list were identified by Mr. Philip P. Calvert, of Philadelphia, and from these the others were identified by me. All the species noted were taken in Manchester, Kennebec Co., Me.

Notes and News.

ENTOMOLOGICAL GLEANINGS FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE.

[The Conductors of ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS solicit, and will thankfully receive items of news, likely to interest its readers, from any source. The author's name will be given in each case for the information of cataloguers and bibliographers.]

"ENTOMOLOGY must always be, as it undoubtedly is at this time, not only a useful, but a popular study, and must contribute, perhaps, more than any other to the enjoyment and recreation, mental and physical, of those dwellers in towns who possess a true appreciation of the pleasures and interests attaching to country life. I think it would be difficult to over-estimate the civilizing and refining effect which a day in the country with the object of gaining an insight into the marvels of natural creation, none the less wonderful because in themselves common and widely distributed, must have upon the minds and characters of all who seek such enjoyment."—LORD WALSINGHAM.

WRITING from Darjeeling, British Sikkim, under date of Jan. 13, 1890, Miss Adele M. Fielde refers to a visit she paid to the shop of Mr. Paul Möwis, dealer in Tibetan curios and butterflies, 1 Victoria Terrace. Mr. Möwis is one of the five Europeans who has ever traveled in Tibet. He makes very valuable collections of Himalayan butterflies, which he sends to museums in all countries. He exhibited to Miss Fielde the male of a pair of butterflies (*Teinopalpus imperialis*) whose mate he had sold to a museum in Berlin for £25 sterling. This was the largest sum he had ever received for an insect. The male was exquisitely beautiful, bright green and gold. The female was said to have "six tails."

Miss Fielde incloses a beetle of the family Chrysomelidæ, which she obtained from a ragged girl on the Himalayas, who brought it to the train for sale. When she took the insect in her hand she at first thought it must have been artificially gilded, so truly like metallic gold was its ornamentation. This does not remain after death.

Dr. DAVID SHARP, the eminent entomologist, and late President of the Entomological Society of London, has accepted the appointment of Curator of Zöology in the Museum of the University of Cambridge.

In answer to Dr. Skinner's article in Entomological News, Vol. 1, p. 20, in which he desires to correct an error I made in describing the cocoon of *Callosamia angulifera*, I should like to say that the cocoon of *angulifera*, which I bred, could only be distinguished from that of *Promethea* by its larger size. I have also distinct evidence that the larva of *angulifera* will spin a silken thread, by means of which it hangs to branches of trees. The cocoon of *angulifera* when spun on the ground is exactly as Dr. Skinner describes it. I was unacquainted with this form when I made my description (Ent. Am. V. p. 200).—Wm. Beutenmüller.

What Mr. Beutenmüller says is undoubtedly true, *angulifera* does spin a thread occasionally, but it is the exception that proves the rule. Mr. Philip Laurent, in a large collecting experience found one suspended, all the others he has found were under tulip poplar trees. Mr. F. M. Jones sent me one with the silken thread. I have collected in a single day more than a quart of *angulifera* cocoons, not all of them alive, however, and never saw one suspended, and for negative evidence I may say I have found thousands of *promethia* cocoons on poplar, etc., and never had an *angulifera* emerge from them.—H. Skinner.

Lord Walsingham, in his Presidential address, estimated the number of species of insects as upwards of two millions, and further said, "we may well ask ourselves who can venture to assume the appellation of 'Entomologist?' or even of Lepidopterist or Hymenopterist? Surely, our successors in this Society must one day be content to be called Pieridists, Gelechidists, Hispidists, or Cicindelidists, according to their different branches of study."

"We have abundant evidence that the whole field of zöological research apart from Entomology is but small as compared to that in which the Fellows of this Society (Ent. Soc. London) are interested, when we see that in Central America one small family of Coleoptera, the Hispidæ exceed the whole of the mammalia."

Dr. W. L. Abbott has left the Kilimanjaro region. He was heard from at Zanzibar, and intended to leave there shortly to study the fauna of the Comoro Islands and Madagascar.

Erebia epipsodea. In "Butterflies of North America," Pt. 9, Vol. iii, Mr. W. H. Edwards gives us a very interesting account of *E. epipsodea*. He gives as its geographical distribution "Middle Colorado northward to the Arctic Sea." It comes, however, a little further South than this, and it may be worth while to fix its most southern point as at present known. Mr. H. W. Nash informs me that he has taken it at Music Pass, Custer County, Col., and at Bonanza, Sagmache County, Col. The first of these localities is about N. Lat. 38°, the other is rather more northern.—T. D. A. Cockerell, West Cliff, Custer County, Col.

On January 20th, while in Baltimore, I captured a fine specimen of *Chion cinctus* Drury, crawling on the sidewalk. *Ergo:* the early bug catches the pin.—C. A. Blake.

Entomological Literature.

TRANS. ENT. SOC. London, for the year 1889, Part IV, "On some Lepidoptera from New Guinea," by Edward Meyrick. This paper consists of sixty-seven pages, in which a number of new genera and species of moths are described. "On the distribution of the Charlonia group of the genus Anthocharis," by George T. Baker. "A revision of the genus Argynnis," by Henry J. Elwes. A new species is described under the name *hanningtoni;* it was taken at Taveta, near Mt. Kilimanjaro, in Africa. This paper is a very interesting and important one to American students, and will probably be reviewed later at some length. "Additional notes on the genus Hilipus," by Francis P. Pascoe.

From the PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM "Annotated Catalogue of the Insects collected in 1887–88," by L. O. Howard. The insects received were the part products of the scientific results of explorations by the U. S. Fish Commission steamer "Albatross." The *Hemiptera* were sent to Prof. P. R. Uhler, of Baltimore, Md.; the *Orthoptera* to Mr. Lawrence Bruner, of Lincoln, Neb.; the *Diptera* to Prof. S. W. Williston, of New Haven, Conn.; the *Lepidoptera* to Rev. W. J. Holland, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and the *Mallophaga* to Prof. Herbert Osborn, of Ames, Iowa." Dr. Holland describes, as new to science, *Protoparce calapagensis* from Charles Island, Galapagos.

The ENTOMOLOGIST, February, 1890.—"New species of Lepidoptera from China," by J. H. Leech. The specimens were collected near Ichang, Central China, and fifty-six new species are described, all diurnals. "Coleoptera at Camber during 1889." "An entomological tour on the Tableland of Mount Arthur," by G. V. Hudson." "On the occurrence of *Hesperia lineola* in Essex," by A. J. Spiller. *Rhopalocera* in Switzerland. "On the variation of *Heliophobus hispidus* at Portland," by N. M. Richardson. "Gas-lamp entomology," by J. Arkle. The remaining part of the number consists of notes, captures, etc., and the doings of societies.

"RHOPALOCERA NIHONICA: a description of the butterflies of Japan," by H. Pryer. Part 3 for December, 1889, has arrived, completing the work. Owing to the lamentable and untimely death of the author on the 17th of February, 1888, the preparation for the press of the unpublished portion of the work was undertaken by James Bisset, F.L.S. The text is in English and Japanese, and colored figures, notes, description of species, time of appearance and food-plants are given.

TRANS. KANSAS ACAD. SC. Vol. 11, 1887-88.—"Notes on the early stages of *Nerice bidentata*, *Anisota stigma* and *Callimorpha suffusa*," by C. L. Marlatt.

ANNALS AND MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY.—"Description of a new genus of Oriental Cicadidæ," (*Talainga*) by W. L. Distant. "Description of two new species of *Acræa* from Mombasa," by H. Grose

Smith. "Observations on some Coleoptera from the Bonin Islands," by C. O. Waterhouse and C. J. Gahan. "Description of three new species of butterflies from New Ireland," by H. Grose Smith. "Seasonal dimorphism in Japanese butterflies," by Dr. Adolf Fritze.

"LES PARNASSIENS DE LA FAUNE PALEARCTIQUE," par Jules Léon Amstat, Leipzig, 1889.—This is practically a monograph of the genus, all the species being mentioned, except our American *Parnassius clodius*. There are two hundred and twenty-two pages devoted to descriptions, history, etc., of the species and varieties, and thirty-two plates, representing a number of figures delineating the species, varieties and comparative anatomy. The figures are fine examples of chromo-lithography.

"S. AFRICAN BUTTERFLIES: A monograph of the extra-tropical species," by Roland Trimen and James Henry Bowker, Vol. 3.—Papilionidæ and Hesperidæ. This volume completes the work; it contains four hundred and thirty-eight pages and twenty-eight colored figures. These three volumes make a very valuable addition to the literature of the subject, and are very exhaustive.

The ZOOLOGISCHER ANZEIGER for Feb. 10, 1890, contains a summary of J. Carriere's studies "On the embryological development of the Wall Bee (*Chalicodoma muraria* Fab.)

LE NATURALISTE for Feb. 15, 1890, contains an article by L. Cuénot, "On the means of defense of Arthropods," including references to insects, and P. Dognin describes a new lepidopter from Loja, *Oxytenis? ecuadorensis*.

The ENTOMOLOGISCHE NACHRICHTEN (Berlin) for February, 1890, contains "*Pentathemis membranulata*, a new Australian Libellulid with five-sided cardinal cell," by Dr. F. Karsch, describing a new genus *Pentathemis* (family *Cordulina*), type *P. membranulata* n. sp. from Torres Strait, with a woodcut of forewing. "On varieties of European Cicindelidæ," by H. Beuthin. "On Galls and Gall-flies from flower-heads of various Compositæ (continued)," by J. J. Kieffer, including *Cecidomyia florum* n. sp. "New Histeridæ (Coleoptera)," by Joh. Schmidt (continued), nine species of the genera *Sticlostix*, *Tribalus*, *Pelorurus* and *Saprinus*, from Australia, Africa and South America. Some shorter notes and notices of recent entomological works.

INDIAN MUSEUM Notes (economic) Vol. 1, No. 2; one hundred and twenty pages, three plates, Calcutta, 1889; published by authority of the Government of India.

In LE NATURALISTE (Paris) for Feb. 1, 1890, Ed. André has a note on "Les larves de Malachius (Coleoptera, fam. Malacodermidæ)," with two woodcuts of the larva of *M. bipustulatus*. P. Dognin diagnoses two new Lepidoptera from Zamora, Amaluza and Loja—*Acidalia adela* and *Caberodes snellenaria*.

The ORVOS-TERMESZETTUDOMANYI ERTESITO (Medical and Natural Science Communications, being the organ of that Section of the Transylvanian Museum Union), Vol. XIV, 3 heft, 1889, contains "Contributions to the Coleopterous fauna of Transylvania," by L. V. Méhely. It is a list of species with notes in Hungarian. A German summary is given p. 295; also a "Notice of his entomological excursion into Széklerland," by Dr. A. Balint; a general list of insects taken.

LE NATURALISTE CANADIEN for January, 1890, contains notes on the Jassidæ (Hemiptera-Homoptera) of the province of Quebec, and describes as new,—*Thamnotettix decipiens* and *Bythoscopus pruni* (Fitch ms.)

In the TRANSACTIONS OF THE MARYLAND ACADEMY OF SCIENCES for 1888–89, pp. 33-44, Prof. P. R. Uhler describes some "New genera and species of American Homoptera." The new genera are *Scaphoideus* (fam. Jassidæ), type *J. immistus* Say and three new species; *Dyctidæ* (fam. Issidæ), type *D. angustata* and one other new species; *Dictyobia* (Issidæ), type *D. permutata* n. sp.; *Dictyonia* (Issidæ), type *D. obscura* n. sp., *Daneptery x* (Issidæ), type *D. manca* n. sp.; also a new species of *Tilicen* (*cupreo-sparsa*). Most of these new species are from California.

In IL NATURALISTA SICILIANO for Dec. 1, 1889, B. Grassi and G. Rovelli publish their sixth memoir on the Progenitors of the Myriapods and Insects by a (continued) study on the Italian *Thysanura*. Four new species of *Lepisma* are described.

We have received from the author a copy of "Die Tagfalter (*Rhopalocera*) Europas und des Caucasus. Analytisch bearbeitet von K. L. Bramson. Kiew. Verlag des Verfassers, 1890." In this work Prof. Bramson publishes analytical tables of the families, genera and species of the butterflies of Europe and the Caucasus, with notes on the distribution and time of appearance of each species. A list of all the species (330 in number) with their varieties and synonyms, and alphabetical lists of the families, genera and species are given. One plate showing the terminology of the wings and head of a lepidopter accompanies this work, which ought to be of great use to students of the European *Rhopalocera*.

R. Moniez has a (continued) paper on the "Acari and Marine Insects of the sides of the Boulonnais" in the "Revue Biologique du Nord de la France (Lille)," 2me Année, No. 5, Fevrier, 1890.

The ENTOMOLOGISK TIJDSKRIFT (published in Swedish, with short resumés in French, by the Entomological Society of Stockholm) Arg. 10, 1889, Häft 1–4, contains, besides other notes, the continuation of H. D. J. Wallengren's "Skandinaviens vecklarefjärilar," relating to the Tortricidæ. "New contributions to the myriopodology of Scandinavia," by C. O. v. Porat. Lists of entomological papers of 1888, relating to Scandinavia and Finland, and a new species of *Charaxes* (*regius* from the Cameroons), by Chr. Aurivillius.

The Zweite Abtheilung of Dr. Arnold Lang's Lehrbuch der Vergleichenden Anatomie (Text-book of Comparative Anatomy), Jena, 1889, contains that portion of the work treating of the Insecta. According to the classification here adopted the Insecta (*Hexapoda*) are divided into sixteen orders. Dr. Lang successively treats of the External Organization, Integument, Musculature, Alimentary Canal, Nervous System, Sense Organs, Circulatory System, Fat Bodies, Respiratory System, Sound-producing Apparatus, Sexual Organs, Dimorphism and Polymorphism, Development and Life-history, and Phylogeny of Insects. A bibliography of important works on the anatomy, development, etc., of insects completes this section.

ZOOLOGISCHER ANZEIGER for January, 1890, No. 326, contains "Further observations on the Dorsal Gland in the Abdomen of *Periplaneta* and its allies," by Edw. A. Minchin. "Note on the Sexual Apertures of the Lepidoptern Chrysalis," by W. Hatchett Jackson. Note on H. T. Fernald's paper entitled, "External Sexual Markings of Pupæ."

"Butterflies of North America," by W. H. Edwards, third series, part 9, contains figures and descriptions of *Arg. nevadensis* ♀, *A. halcyone* ♀. Life-history of *Arg. aphrodite*, *Satyrus pegala*, *Sat. alope* var., *Erebia epipsodea*, figures and life-history, also figure of *epipsodea* var. *Brucei*.

ENTOMOLOGIST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, February, 1890, "*Gelechia portlandicella* n. sp." by N. M. Richardson. "*Nepticula auromarginella* n. sp." by N. M. Richardson. "Description of the *Micropteryx* of the hazel (*M. Kaltenbachii*)," by H. T. Stainton. "Notes on Dr. Jordan's observations on Norwegian Lepidoptera," by W. M. Schöyen. "On the Coleoptera found in a small mossy bank at Knowle, Warwickshire," by W. G. Blatch. "Notes on the metamorphoses of two species of the genus *Tinodes*," by Kenneth J. Morton. "Observations on Coccidæ," by Albert C. T. Morgan. *Diaspis zamiæ* n. sp. described. "Descriptions of new species of South American Halticidæ of the group *Œdipodes*," by Martin Jacoby.

AMERICAN NATURALIST, January, 1890, "Rectal Glands in Coleoptera," by H. T. Fernald.

Queries and Answers.

P. C. TRUMAN writes, "will you kindly give me a little aid through the NEWS. Some of my set specimens of butterflies and moths show spots, which have seemed to slowly spread. These spots are darker than the balance of the wing, and they look shiny and oily. What is the matter, and what is the remedy?"——The disfigurement is due to oil being absorbed by capillary attraction into the wings from the body. Why some specimens grease and others do not is probably not known. Take a tum-

bler or other convenient vessel and press into the bottom of it a piece of cork so that it will remain tightly wedged, then pin in your oily specimen and pour in the glass enough gasoline, refined benzine or chloroform, to cover it to the depth of an inch above the wings, and then cover the glass to prevent evaporation. Allow it to remain for three-quarters of an hour, then take out the specimen and put it to dry in a place free from dust. This treatment makes them look fresh and bright, and relieves them of all traces of oil. If afterwards the specimen needs resetting it can be relaxed as usual. The same gasoline can be used a number of times.

Dr. A. E. KUNZE writes as follows: "As a suggestion I would offer the desirability of giving stations for insects the same as botanists give localities for all plants inhabiting a certain radius of miles. Botanical catologues of local stations are issued by several societies. Is it not feasible in the field of entomology? Why not try the experiment? Would it not assist working entomologists? Surely many insects are as local as plants."—This has been done to a certain extent, but not as commonly as in Botany. Careful and accurately made local lists are very useful to the collector, the student of geographical distribution and the economic entomologist, and their value is enhanced if the dates of occurrence are given.

Doings of Societies.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION ACADEMY NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27, 1890.—Members present.: Messrs. Cresson, Martindale, Smith, Blake, Ridings, G. B. Cresson, Laurent, Skinner, Calvert, Liebeck, Westcott, Castle and Seeber. Dr. Geo. H. Horn, Director, in the chair. Mr. Martindale exhibited a living specimen of *Belostoma Americana?* which had cut off a water supply by being wedged in a pipe, and had been found by the aid of a plumber. He stated that he had endeavored to find a description of the species, but had failed, as nearly all authors attributed the description to Leidy in Vol. 1, 2d ser. Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., p. 58, but it is not given there. The poisonous character of the insect, and its habit of preying on shell fish, young trout and other fishes, were discussed at length. Mr. Charles Liebeck exhibited specimens of a new species of *Cenbrinus?* which he had first noticed in June, 1886, feeding on Chenopodium album, a plant introduced from Europe. Dr. Horn said the species was indigenous, for the reason that the genus was not found in Europe. He also called attention to the small characters in the Coleoptera, which are often overlooked, and spoke of their importance from a classificatory standpoint, for if they were properly studied it was not unusual to find them develop into larger structures which could be used to advantage in classification. He promised to speak later on in regard to *Cercyon* and its allies, and their mutual relationship. Mr. Liebeck donated to the

cabinet specimens of *Tachygonus centralis* and *Mecynotarsus candidus*. Mr. Calvert presented one male type of *Leucorhinia proxima* n. sp. and one female of *L. intacta* Hag.

COLORADO BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, West Cliff, Feb. 1, 1890.—Mr. Cockerell exhibited a number of galls found at West Cliff, Col., including those of *Rhodites fusciformans* n. sp., *R. bicolor* Harr., *R. rosæfoliæ* Ckll., *R. ignota* O. S., *Cecidomyia salicis-siliqua* Walsh.

February 22d.—Mr. T. Charlton exhibited specimens of *Cemthophilus maculatus* Scud., which he had found in the Powhattan Mine, near Rosita, Col., about 250 feet from the entrance. Two subterranean occurrences of this species had already been recorded by Packard ("Cave Faun. of N. Amer." p. 72) in Massachusetts and New York. Mr. Cockerell exhibited an apparently new genus and species of Elateridæ found at West Cliff, and remarked that this insect was now being studied by Dr. Horn, with a view to ascertaining its precise relationships. On behalf of Mr. H. G. Smith, Jr., the following Coleoptera, collected by him at Denver, were exhibited: *Bruchus obsoletus* var. *fabæ* Riley, *Euryomia inda* L., *Silpha lapponica* L., *Chauliognathus basalis* Lec. and *Hippodamia convergens* Guér. A letter from Mr. L. Bruner, containing identifications of Colorado Orthoptera was laid before the meeting. Among the Orthoptera was an apparently new species of *Ameles* from Custer County.

T. D. A. COCKERELL, Sec.

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MORE MISTAKES.

Some of our readers have kindly pointed out a number of oversights in proof-reading, which we desire to correct.

Page 15, line 30, for *Tenzera* read *Zeuzera*. An unsuccessful attempt was made to correct this error in the errata given at bottom of page 47.

Page 21, line 16, for 1886, read 1836.
" 26, " 20, for ABCANTHIA read ACANTHIA.
" 27, " 20, for symmetrical read asymmetrical.
" 29, " 18, for Frohaws read Frohawk.
" 30, " 19, for Cobhane read Cobham.
" 30, " 33, for Limnophilas read Limnophilus.
" 48, last line, for January read February.

☞ ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS for January was mailed Jan. 15, 1890; for February, Jan. 31, 1890; for March, Feb. 27, 1890.